

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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NUMBER 42.

## EVENING BULLETIN.

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PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,  
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—**In Advance.**—Daily Journal \$1 or County Daily \$1; Tri-Weekly \$1; Weekly \$1; Evening Bulletin \$1 a year or 12½ cents a week, if mailed \$1; Club Prices.—**In Advance.**—5 County Dailies or Tri-Weekly \$2; 10 copies \$2; 15 copies or more \$1 50 each. Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, County Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued paid in advance at the time subscriber for, the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if part is good, it will be sent until paid.

Rammittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

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Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.		
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Editorial notices and communications, inserted in columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the editors.		
No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the name of the author.		
Stands, half price, containing one cent each, change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.		
Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half price instead of one cent; if inserted in Daily Journal and continuing after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above price.		
Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.		
ADVERTISING RATES.— <b>In WEEKLY JOURNAL.</b> —Each square, 10 lines, first insertion.....		\$1 00
Each continuation.....		75
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TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1857.

THE UNEMPLOYED MECHANICS.—There is no class of the community with whose distresses we so deeply and sincerely sympathise as with those engaged in mechanical pursuits. They are the true bone and sinew of our city and merit the highest consideration of every political economist. Generally speaking, they are industrious, self-reliant, and proudly independent, and we should greatly deplore any untoward accident that may deprive them of the opportunity to maintain this independence or for a single day make them pensioners upon public bounty, but we cannot believe that circumstances exist in our city at present to produce this sad result to the extent that has by some been supposed.

A series of meetings have recently been held to ascertain the number of unemployed mechanics in our midst and to provide relief for them. A report was made about a week ago stating the number at three thousand, including sewing women and laborers and steamboat hands. This is nearly one-half of our whole voting population, and it is evident upon the face of the report that there is a very great mistake in the enumeration, and that the number reported more probably approximates to the total number usually employed than to the number at that time out of employment. It is positively incredible that nearly one-half of the voting population of the city is out of employment and unable to procure the means of obtaining support, yet this report has gone forth to the world and has been extensively copied into the newspapers throughout the country to the great detriment of our city.

There were doubtless a few weeks ago a large number of unemployed persons in our midst who depend upon their daily labor for a living, but here, as elsewhere, many of these were for the time being out of employment because they were unwilling to engage in any except a particular kind of work and at any except the prices they had been accustomed to receive in flush times. There are moreover a large number of artisans of various trades who do not find work at their trades in the winter months at any time. Besides, affairs are not now near so bad as they were ten days or two weeks ago. Louisville has suffered much less from the effects of the panic than almost any other city in the Union of equal population. Many employers who were induced by apprehensions of "hard times" to curtail their expenses and reduce the number of their employees have already begun to resume their wonted business; some manufacturing establishments which had temporarily stopped altogether have partially resumed, and others are working short time with a full set of hands. Affairs are brightening, the number of the unemployed is daily becoming reduced, and before the severity of the winter begins there is good reason to hope that this number will be but very little greater than usual. Within the last forty-eight hours about fifty pairs of coal boats have left the city for points below, and we are reliably informed that nearly all the crews of these boats were taken from this city; thus, from this source alone employment has been afforded to nearly one thousand of the unemployed. It is evident that actual distress does not exist to any unusual extent. The supply of labor is not greater than the demand except in some few particular branches of industry. We know of several instances where laborers have been wanted within the past few days and could not be procured except at the highest prices ever paid for work when labor was in the greatest demand. Other instances have been mentioned where the highest prices have been offered for mechanics to work in the country, in this neighborhood and in the interior of the State, and none would accept the offer. A little reflection will suffice to show that things here are not nearly so bad as they have been represented, and that they are rapidly improving.

The greatest prospect of actual distress will probably be found among the females who depend upon their needles for their support. Large numbers of these working-women have undoubtedly been thrown out of employment and will need relief. For them as for all others organized and systematic relief in the way of permanent employment and prompt payment will be far better and much preferable to simple donations and individual acts of

charity by which they may be maintained in idleness. The Relief and Employment Association has heretofore afforded much relief in this respect, and its reorganization and maintenance upon a scale sufficient to afford employment to all who are willing to work and can't obtain it elsewhere should be promptly attended to. Its eminent usefulness last winter is an ample guaranty that with proper conduct it will be quite as useful again if not more so.

We would not raise the slightest obstacle to the fullest development of the benevolent efforts of those among us who have earnestly engaged in the work of alleviating the distresses of the working-classes, but we desire to warn them against indiscreet and unnecessary encouragement to idleness, which too often attends the indiscriminate distribution of public and private charities. It has already been ascertained that the chief instigators of the Hunger meetings in the large Eastern cities are political demagogues and the masses who compose them are for the most part those who wont work but prefer to spend their time in idle and vicious habits. Such assemblies should not be precedents for similar action here. The number of such persons in our city is, we are proud to believe, too small to get up similar meetings or even to palm themselves upon the industrious and honest working people among us as objects worthy of their charitable efforts. The distribution of alms would offend the virtuous and deserving, and only afford encouragement to the idle and dissolute. If relief is to be extended, let it be given in the way of employment. This will distinguish between the worthy and the unworthy. "As begging is preferable to starvation, so labor, though poorly rewarded, would be better than pauperism." If there are men in our midst who cannot obtain employment at accustomed prices, let them try to get work at less prices rather than become the recipients of public charity. Work at any price is better than idleness supported by alms. The capital of the country has not been destroyed; it still exists, and its usual currents have only been for the time obstructed by the loss of public confidence. If there is any surplus of labor here, let it be offered at a lower price and capitalists will be induced to release their grasp, foundrymen, builders, manufacturers, and those who have a use for labor of every description will be induced to make extraordinary exertions to avail themselves of this reduction in the cost of labor, and employment will soon be found for all who seek it with the determination to do the best they can rather than become idle pensioners upon the public bounty; money will soon begin to flow in its accustomed channels, and the foul stigma that nearly one-half of our voting population is famishing or even languishing for employment will be speedily removed.

(For the Louisville Bulletin.)

TO "ROSALIA."

On receiving a volume of her Poems.

Child of the Summer-land! thy golden home  
Is far away amidst groves of fragrant palms  
Where skies are blue as ocean's bluest waves,  
And tall magnolias drop their creamy blooms,  
Where birds of golden plumage bathe their wings  
In crystal waters as softly glide  
Through fields of flowers that never fade away.  
Thy high and glorious soul drinks in the light  
Of shimmering stars that weave a voiceless hymn  
Above thee in that sunny clime!

To thee,  
They are unwritten Poems of the Night  
Whose silent anthems have a voice for thee;  
And thou alone art their Interpreter!  
The clouds—those noiseless spirits of the skies  
That come at evening, draped with blue and gold,  
Have been to thee a glorious theme for words  
Of melting Poetry!

I've lain for hours  
Upon some blooming lawn when evening came,  
To watch their white folds slowly passing by,  
Until to me—like once it seemed to thee—  
A "Sunset-City" hung itself on high  
With spires of gold which seemed to pierce the veil  
That God has pinned with stars twixt us and Heaven.  
We thank thee, "Rosa," for the gleams of thought  
Which filled thy spirit ere they had their birth  
In words of heaven-touched Poetry.

To thee,  
They came—linked in a golden chain, like stars  
Set in the mystic coronet of night.  
Thy Book—the Volume is before me now!  
Here are the thoughts which thrilled thy poet-soul  
Now as they thrill mine own, and they will be  
A shower of stars to light and beautify  
My earthly Pilgrimage!

Could I but breathe  
A fitting prayer to Heaven, oh! that would be—  
That when the beauteous dream on earth is o'er,  
Thy spirit on immortal wings might fly  
Away beyond the shining realms of stars  
Where silver rivers and unfading flowers  
Shall sing and blossom round thee evermore!  
And while thy Harp on earth is wildly strung  
With every note of wind and wave and bird,  
May flowers perennial cluster round thy heart,  
And pencil hues of beauty in thy soul,  
For then thou wilt pour out thy shining thoughts  
And fill us ever with a wild delight.

KENTUCKY, October, 1857.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—There is now on exhibition, at the warroom of Messrs. Evans & Murtin, a very beautiful picture representing a sunset view upon the Ohio river. The study is well chosen and presents a gorgeous view in which the warm tints of the setting-sun, and the lights and shadows of a beautiful scene, are admirably painted. This picture was painted for Mr. B. J. Adams, by J. R. Meeker, an artist of this city, who is successfully striving for eminence as a landscape painter. It is one of a series of well selected studies from nature at various points upon the Ohio river, and in this vicinity, which Mr. Meeker intends to transfer to canvas.

COAL.—The James Guthrie arrived from Pittsburg yesterday with eight barges containing 70,000 bushels coal, and the Windsor arrived from Fomerry with six barges. Three boats were sold yesterday. The ruling rates are 8½ to 9 cents, on time. Pittsburg is still retailing at 12½ cents and Fomerry at 11 cents delivered.

THE HOG MARKET.—Nothing transpired in the hog market yesterday. The weather was too warm for killing. There were about 1,300 head in pens. Holders would have paid yesterday \$5 cash.

A boy, named Bauman, who was lately accused of a charge of stealing money from his mother, was rearrested yesterday for stealing sacks and some other articles.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.—One of the most important movements of recent date took place in the Boston Board of Trade a few days since. A plan was submitted by which the business of issuing currency would be placed on an entirely new footing. The main idea is to allow but one kind of paper currency to be issued, and that to be derived from a department of the State government, and to be furnished to the various banks in fixed ratio to their capital and securities. So great is the number of banks of issue throughout New England, that the Boston merchants feel it to be a serious inconvenience. This is the first suggestion of a remedy we have yet encountered.

The Washington Union publishes a plan for a uniform national paper currency, from the pen of S. B. Paul, of Petersburg, Va. It proposes to lay a stamp tax of six per cent. on all other issues than this, which is to proceed from and be regulated by a government bureau at Washington, and to be obtained thereby by banks on the security of a deposit of State stocks.

The National Intelligencer, New York Commercial Advertiser, and many other old Whig journals advocate the re-establishment of a National Bank. The Washington Union, although it has discussed at great length the banking system, has presented no plan of its own, and confesses that it has yet fixed on no remedy for the existing evils, of which it has been complaining. But it says that in due time it will propose such a plan. From this we infer that the Administration has the subject under consideration, and intends to discuss it in the message to Congress, where, no doubt, the plan spoken of will appear.

We take the subjoined extract from an admirable biographical sketch of M. Gustave Planche, which we find in the Paris correspondence of the London papers. It is in part quoted, and the reader's attention is called to some of those profound reflections and brilliant remarks so common in Macintosh's compositions; the author accompanied them with an observation that these passed unnoticed of course, since nobody ever expects to see anything worth remembering in a newspaper!

I dare say, therefore, the name of Gustave Planche never fell upon your ears, although for thirty years he has occupied an eminent position here, and labored with assiduity and perseverance and exhausting toil at that galley-slave occupation, writing for the periodical press.

The truth here indicated is not a remarkably pleasant one. To make no mention of our own country, there is engaged on the newspapers of Europe greater by far than all the Cabinets of Europe possess. And yet the world at large knows nothing personally of these great monarchs of opinion. Their very names are unknown. Undoubtedly the press, as organized at present, is the Iron Mask of genius.

GOOD ADVICE.—The New York Post says: "Rives and the river commences falling last evening. There were then at least 3½ feet water on the falls. It continued raining night before last, and last night there were indications of more. Freights are very scarce, and boats consider themselves fortunate in getting half a load to go out with.

The splendid steamer E. H. Fairchild arrived from New Orleans last evening. To her attentive officers we are indebted for the latest dates and other interesting items of news. She will leave for New Orleans to-morrow evening.

Messrs. Huston and Bushman of the Diamond also have our thanks for a copy of the manifest. The D. leaves for Evansville this evening from the city wharf.

The elegant steamer Woodford, Capt. Mather, will leave for New Orleans positively this evening. The Woodford has first rate accommodations and skillful officers. Messrs. McLaughlin and Benedict are pilot-leaders.

The new steamer Bracelet is the packet for Green river to-day; the fine steamer John Gault is up for Nashville, and the R. M. Patton for Tennessee river. All these boats are at the city wharf.

The Superior is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet.

Capt. Sherley has arrived at Cincinnati from the wreck of the Northerner, and reports that the probability is against the raising of that steamer, as the river was rising fast and her cabin was likely to break loose and float off. The Diving Bell was at work at her. Her freight was all out and had been sent on down the river, most of it, however, in a damaged condition.

The steamer Interchange changed hands at Wheeling on Friday. Capt. Wilson has disposed of his interest, being one-half, to her commander, Capt. Fink. It is understood that the price was at the rate of \$8,000.

The steamer Blanche Lewis has been purchased by Capt. Bateman, of Nashville, who intends to run her in the Upper Cumberland trade.

The steamers Morrison and St. Nicholas passed Cairo a few days ago bound for St. Louis with 1700 German emigrants.

The Vicksburg Southerner of last Wednesday says:

The fine steamer Choctaw, Capt. J. M. White, passed down yesterday by Carolina Landing, with a cargo of forty-one hundred bales of cotton! This is the best cargo that has yet passed our landing, and we congratulate Capt. White on his good luck.

Steamboat Accident.—We learn from the officers of the E. H. Fairchild that the steamer Monongahela burst her starboard boiler on Saturday, at 4 o'clock, near Chalk Banks, on the Mississippi, scalding Wm. Nelson, first engineer, a cook, a cabin-boy, and two firemen. The Fairchild brought the wounded to Paducah, except Mr. Nelson, who was sent to Hickman, where he lives.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.—A joint resolution has passed this body, fixing the day of adjournment on the 19th inst. The election of a U. S. Senator was agreed upon and fixed for last Thursday. There seems to have been little doubt that the Hon. A. G. Brown would be re-elected by a decided majority, amounting almost to unanimity among the Democratic members.

INTERESTING RACE.—On Monday, the 7th proximo, a one mile race is to come off at Alexander's, in Woodford county, for a purse of \$200. The owners of the horses are Messrs. J. W. Nevill and B. Miller, of Rough and Ready, Anderson county. Nevill is to give Miller 100 yards advantage in the race.

DUEL.—A duel was fought on the Metairie Ridge, near New Orleans, on the 8th, between Gen. Lascote and Mr. Ed. Garcia, the latter being the challenger. The weapons were small swords, and Gen. L. was dangerously wounded in the abdomen.

At New Orleans, week before last, 3,633 emigrants arrived in sailing vessels from Europe. They were principally from Bremen and Havre.

We are indebted to Adams Express for late Eastern papers in advance of the mail.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer of the 5th inst. says:

The suburbs of our city on Monday night, the 2d inst., was the scene of a most terrible tragedy. Jas. L. Garrard and Susan Brown (a Cyprian by profession) were found on the sidewalk, Garrard cut and stabbed to death were J. Moritz, a native of Prague, Bavaria, Francis Stillman North, a native of Conn., and Isaac Alsbach, a native of Bielefeld, Prussia.

Lient. Loomis L. Langdon, 1st Artillery, acting Assistant Commissary, had \$1,200 stolen from him

letter from Monterey mentions the murder of David Robertson, Alfred Norton, and Geo. Milligan, all well known at Brownsville, on the highway between the former city and Saltillo, by a band of robbers. They had a considerable amount of money with them.

MEMORANDA.—Steamer E. H. Fairchild left New Orleans on Monday, Nov. 9, at 6 o'clock P. M. In port for Louisville, Highdry, to leave on Wednesday. 10th—met T. C. Twitchell at Island 12; Vicksburg at Brunswick point; and Fanny Bullitt at Memphis. 14th—David White at Wolf Island; Jas. Montgomery at Cash Island; John Briggs at Metropolis; fashion at same. 15th—Moses McLellan at Cumberland. 16th—Baltic at Rockport.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

NOVEMBER 16.

ARRIVALS.

Telegraph No. 3, Cin. Windsor, Pomeroy.  
Diamond, Evansville. Shingiss, Pitts.  
James Guthrie, Pitts. Gen. Pike St. Louis.  
E. H. Fair

# EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 17, 1857.

**FEMALE DRESS IN 1857.**—This is the title of an article in the last number of the Westminster Review, in which the follies and want of taste and judgment displayed in the present styles of female dress are severely criticised. The no-bonnet and all-hoop fashion is lashed without mercy; and the writer remarks on the fact that, in matters of dress, reason is almost wholly ignored, and passion or emotion leads womankind into the grossest extravagances. The female world now plays the fool in a costume which barbarians might mock at. "And all this," says the reviewer, "because Paris is charming to the imagination and venerable in the traditions of the toilette, and because the womankind of Paris is now ruled by a second Josephine, with whom dress is her favorite branch of the fine arts, and who is also a sprightly witch, well inclined to try how far she may go in caprice with the world at her heels."

A crowd of emotions have hurried the women of Europe and America into extravagant exaggerations of an extravagant beauty. The "full skirts" will long remain a monument of their insipidness. It was convenient to the French Empress to disguise her figure for a time, and every madame, young lady of fashion, and school-girl entered upon her "teens," adopted the device, without any consciousness of the absurdity of the imitation. The housemaid followed her mistress, and soon "skirts" and "hoops" took possession of the sidewalks.

Associated with the extravagance in style, is the extravagance in the expenditure for dress. More material is required, and, to suit the fashion, plain or cheap prints will not do. Indeed, the cost of dress has become so disproportionate to other items of expenditure, that men of moderate incomes find the dressing of their wives and daughters the cause of serious embarrassments. The result, in many cases, has been exhausted credit, debt, and dishonesty. The fashions, like other "fancy" speculations, have run into the extreme of "inflation," and a collapse is inevitable.

**DOCK CHARGES ON TOBACCO IN LONDON.**—A new scale of rent charges of the London Dock Company on tobacco warehoused at that port has been adopted, and was put in force on the 25th of August last. The following are the rates:

Hogsheads tobacco, 4½d (9 cents) each per week; German cigars, 4d to 4½d (8 to 9 cents) each per week; cases or bales under 6 cwt, 1½d to 3½d (3 to 7 cents) each per week; cases or bales under 10 cwt, 4d to 4½d (8 to 9 cents) each per week; Havana cigars and cheroots under 2 cwt gross, 3d (6 cents) each per week; Havana cigars and cheroots under 3 cwt gross, 4½d (9 cents) each per week.

## ITEMS.

**Clergymen's Wives Short-Lived.**—We believe no class in society are more successful in obtaining "eligible matches" than clergymen, yet a writer in the Puritan Recorder, who appears to have looked into the subject, proposes the alarming inquiry, whether their wives are so long-lived as those of other men. He says: "In the space of a few brief years, twelve ministers, in contiguous parishes, have each buried a wife, and two of them two wives. And of these ministers, not more than one is yet an aged man. Their wives, in almost every instance, have died while they were young."

Doctor Joseph T. Curtis, a distinguished homoeopathist physician of New York, committed suicide last Friday. His extreme devotion to the construction of a new sewing machine produced mental derangement, which, however, was scarcely apparent to his most intimate friends until a day or two preceding his death.

**Pennsylvania Bank.**—Upon the application made by the Philadelphia Bank, the Governor of Pennsylvania has appointed three Commissioners to examine into the condition of the Pennsylvania Bank, under the provisions of the law adopted at the recent called session of the Legislature.

There were three fires at St. Louis on Sunday morning, but in no instance was much damage done. One of them, which occurred in the State Bank of Missouri, was marked by a singular fact. The combustion, which was purely accidental, did no other damage than to burn up the *specie teller's desk*. As the bank has disposed of the use of this desk, and will not want it again for some time to come, it looks almost like a providential affair, that a fire which might otherwise have proved serious, simply destroyed the only useless piece of furniture in the institution.

**Operations at Sebastopol.**—One of the operators at the harbor of Sebastopol writes to the Philadelphia Press that there is no possibility of raising any of the sunken vessels until next spring. Only one of the four *caissons* for lifting the ships has yet been completed. Many of the vessels will have to be blown to pieces. One of them, the Sagodoff, required five thousand pounds of powder to demolish her.

Ned McGowan, the notorious "victim" of the Vigilance Committee, has started a paper called the Phoenix, in Sacramento, which he devotes to showing up the members of the committee.

Punch teaches book-keeping in three words—"Never lend them."

**Hope.**—A sentiment exhibited in a dog's tail, when waiting for a bone.

**Scone.**—A tall ladder leaning against a house, a negro at the top, and a hog scratching his hide against it at the bottom.—"G'way, g'way from dar! You're makin' mischief!"

**Oh, Hush!**—"Rock the Cradle, Liddy."—It becomes our painful duty to announce that a bouncing baby has actually been born, in due course of time, unto Dr. and Mrs. Hasbrouck. The former will be remembered as the Star's fair, bright-eyed, and plump little correspondent, who used to perambulate Pennsylvania avenue, wearing the Bloomer breeches, and to lecture on the rights of women and the wrongs of men so eloquently in Temperance Hall, on E street. Who that drank in her words of wisdom (without peeping into her devil-may-care womanish countenance for a' that) would have imagined that the Doctor could have actually condescended to have a baby, and that, too, "square up to time," as they say in sporting circles. Doctor! Doctor!! Doctor!!! We blush to record the fact, that your entrancing philosophy failed to prove sufficient to save you from going the-way of other flesh fes-

mimes.—*Wash. Star.*

"Little boy, can I go through this gate to the river?" politely inquired a fashionably-dressed lady. "P'raps so, a load of hay went through this morning," was the horrid reply.

"Mr. Jones, don't you think marriage is a means of grace?" "Certainly, anything is a means of grace that leads us to repentance." Exit Jones, working in the lead of a broom-handle.

"Why in such a hurry?" said a man to an acquaintance. "Why," said the man, "I have just bought my wife a new bonnet, and fear that the fashion may change before I get home."

An office-seeker, in urging his claims, said that his grandfather didn't fight in the Revolutionary war, but he guessed he would have liked to, if he had been in the country at the time. He was appointed.

"Say, Pomp, you nigger, whar you git dat new hat?" "Why at de shop, ob course." "What is the price of such an article as dat?" "I don't know, nigger—I don't know; the shop-keeper wasn't dar."

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Auguste Belmont Minister to Madrid.—The Administration and Mexico.—The Position of Secretary Cobb on Kansas Affairs.—The New York Postoffice.—The Next Congress, &c.

Gen. Walker is fairly off on another expedition. In Cabinet meeting to-day his movements were discussed. It was admitted that the Government could take no additional steps for the arrest of Walker's expedition, and it was hoped that he would be intercepted on the high seas by either the steam frigate Fulton or the sloop-of-war Saratoga. The President maintains the right to seize him anywhere on the high seas, but will not order his molestation if once he gets into any foreign jurisdiction.

He has at least 150 hundred men with him, and his rendezvous, instead of being near Alcazar, as was supposed by the President, is in the Caribbean Sea, and has never even been suspected. His friends here are confident now that his way is perfectly clear. The only American vessel watching for him is the Fulton and Saratoga—the latter at San Juan and the former at Chiriqui.

He expected to proceed to the mouth of the Colorado river at the Sa Jauan, emptying 30 miles below Greytown, where no force is stationed except it be a British vessel, which is not anticipated. If it is deemed preferable, he can land at Blewfield, sixty miles north of San Juan, which is not guarded at all, and thence proceed up the Blewfield river, soon reaching the healthy upland region, and taking the Chontales country, entering Segovia, which is full of supplies of every kind, and whose people have always been against the Chorotegas and friendly to Walker. Crossing Segovia, the head of the Lake is reached. By adopting this plan, the expedition will not go anywhere in the neighborhood of the naval policemen.

At any rate, once within harbor, he can land at leisure, and proceed to the San Juan river, up which he is expected to force his way, taking the garrisoned forts, and pushing his way to the Pacific.

Reinforcements from California are supposed to be on their way. If successful in opening the Trans- ist and getting the expected reinforcements together, the intention is to proceed to Costa Rica and strike at once at San Jose, the capital—thus carrying out the original plan of the campaign.

Mormon affairs were also considered in Cabinet to-day. The State Department has a dispatch from one of the newly appointed Utah Judges, giving an account of the recent destruction by the Mormons of the wagon train with the army supplies. It was a contractor's train, and not a regular army transport. It is impossible to send out any reinforcements or additional supplies this winter, but the army is believed to have an abundance. The last letter from Col. Johnston, commanding the expedition, reiterates the determination to enter the Utah Valley before winter, where he will not let his men starve while the Mormon granaries are overflowing. Col. Johnston left four companies of infantry at Fort Larimer to keep communication open.

Gov. Izard, of Nebraska, having resigned, and gone home, the President hopes that Richardson, of Illinois, will reconsider his declination and accept the place.

Secretary Toucey, without referring it to the President, declined to entertain the question as to the propriety of the interrogation against which Lieutenant Chase Barney protested in Naval Court—so the Court persisted in its *ex parte* examination into the applicant's domestic relations.

Auguste Belmont, late U. S. Minister at the Hague, is to be sent as U. S. Minister to Madrid. His appointment was among the first determined upon by Mr. Buchanan, and will be consummated in due time. The selection of Mr. Belmont to represent the United States at the Court of Spain signifies much more than the personal esteem in which he is held by the President. Mr. Buchanan still cherishes the hope of acquiring Cuba by purchase, and has said on several occasions that he must have the European missions filled with the right material for the promotion of this object.

The Late Minister at the Hague is deemed especially fitted to represent us at Madrid, because of his connection with the Rothschilds, and other great bankers of Europe, through whose influence or aid Spain is expected to be forced to part with Cuba. The anticipated means of producing such a result are to be found in the immense foreign debt of Spain—controlled chiefly by the Rothschilds—and a proposition to compel her to raise the money to take them up or pay up the interest. Under pressure it is supposed she may be compelled to sell the island of Cuba in order to raise the necessary funds.

It would seem perfectly safe to predict the utter failure of this policy, when we remember how little disposition Spain manifests to pay any portion of her \$750,000,000 of bonds, on a large part of which she even fails to pay the interest. The \$125,000,000 which Mr. Buchanan is willing to pay for Cuba would scarcely be a drop in the bucket toward settling the foreign debt of Spain; and the Rothschilds, practical men as they are, see at a glance, that even if Spain should accept the offered price for her island, she would invest it in railroads and other internal improvements—so that the government could show to the people in exchange for the Cuban revenue, and not in reducing a debt which can be so much more easily repudiated. Mr. Belmont, however, will be permitted to make the effort.

Mr. Soule considers that the day for the acquisition of Cuba has passed, and that it cannot be accomplished by purchase for a long time to come, if ever. He has abundant facilities for forming a correct opinion upon this point, and events will probably vindicate his conclusions.

It is not probable that anything decisive will be done in our Mexican relations at present, although it is evident that the Comonfort Government, now that the President has dictatorial powers, is the strongest which Mexico has seen for years, and the most likely to be sustained. As I noticed you yesterday, the subject has been under consideration in the Cabinet, but it is surrounded with difficulties and embarrassments of a personal character, through which every consideration of dignity and patriotism should induce the President to break his way.

Gov. Walker's family, who expected him home a few days ago, do not look for him now until after the Kansas Constitution shall have been acted upon by the people of the Territory.

The Clerkship of the next House of Representatives is sought by several aspirants. Prominent among these are James C. Allen, of Illinois; John L. Robinson, of Indiana; and A. D. Banks, of Virginia. Richard Connolly, of New York, was understood to be a candidate a while ago; but as nothing is heard of his claims now-a-days, he has probably abandoned the track. The Clerkship will depend somewhat upon the decision of the Speaker, as no two officers are likely to be taken from the same section. If Col. Orr, or any other Southern man is elected Speaker, Mr. Banks will necessarily retire from the contest for Clerk. If Mr. Phelps, Mr. Harris, of Illinois, or any other Western man, should be nominated to the Speakership, either the printing or the Clerks will go to the South, and then Mr. Banks's star will be in the ascendant again. Assuming that a Southern Speaker is chosen, Mr. Allen is pretty sure of the Clerkship. In that case Mr. Banks is a candidate for printer to the House, and will start with a pretty strong capital of friends from his own section.

In regard to the printing, all sorts of combinations are making. The Union office will probably get the Senate printing without much difficulty, and Mr. Wendell, the present printer, is a candidate for re-election in the House. His friends claim his election as certain. He has in competition with him, in addition to Mr. Banks, Col. Forney of the Philadelphia Press, whose claims are urged with a good deal of energy by some very active and determined members elect. Major Heiss, of the Washington States, while not a candidate, may be considered against the reelection of Mr. Wendell, and so adds to the forces against whom the present printer has to contend. It would be hazardous to attempt a prediction as to the result.

For door-keeper of the House, Darling, the present incumbent, has lingering hopes of hanging on through some impossible combination between Know Nothings, Fire-Eaters, and Republicans. He will probably realize the scriptural declaration that "the hopes of the wicked shall perish." Some good Democrats continue to serve the place. Among the candidates are Mr. McKnew, who held the place during the Congress before the last; Mr. Hackney, of Virginia; Peter Gorman, of Maryland, and Mr. Woodriff, of New York. My own impression is that some Northern man not yet named will win the appointment.

"Say, Pomp, you nigger, whar you git dat new hat?" "Why at de shop, ob course." "What is the price of such an article as dat?" "I don't know, nigger—I don't know; the shop-keeper wasn't dar."

Mr. A. J. Glassbrenner will probably be again

re-elected sergeant-at-arms. For postmaster of the House, Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, who held the office for many years, is a candidate. The chances, however, are in favor of Mr. Michael W. Cluskey, of this city, a young and talented Democratic writer, who is exceedingly popular with his party, and who makes an efficient and faithful officer.

**BIDAL AND BURIAL CUSTOMS IN MONTENEGRO.**—For seven long days the women sung their strange carols, and the men played the jester—a holiday week among the Druses at Lebanon. Then the evening came, when with torches, music, instrumental and vocal, and all the demonstrations of rejoicing, the long procession marched into Aebel, bringing the bride from a distant village, and installing her in her future home, which she never left in the daylight till the bier bore her to her last resting place. Several ladies of the American missionaries made her acquaintance, who testified to her comely form and many good qualities, as well as to the affection and kind treatment of her husband, the young Beg.

A year later, I was spending a few weeks in the same place, for the same reason, when on a bright morning those same female voices sent up their strange notes, mingled with the crack of muskets; for cannon are not found in the mountains, which would doubtless have honored the occasion had they been there. The mystery was soon explained; the young wife had become a mother, and the young Beg the father of a son. Joy spread through the village, and found partial utterance in these innumerable female voices and this innocent burning of powder. Hardly an hour had passed, however, before I observed a dreary silence, instead of these exultant manifestations, and inquiring the cause, was told that the mother was a corpse! The contrast was so great as to sadden the most vulgar mind, and so sudden!

Soon, other than female voices were heard, and, returning to the meadow I saw thirty or forty old, venerable men, with beards as white as snow and descending to the breast, walking slowly and solemnly in a platoon, backwards and forwards over the very spot which had been the scene of such sport and merriment. All around was still and silent as the great enemy who had just done his work; while these old men, his very body-guard, as it seemed, walked out their dismal duty in a key and in a measure, with an air of unaffected grief, which almost made the blood run cold and every nerve quiver. Once I spent a day in the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, from a desire, foolish perhaps, to witness the rites performed under the dim light of a few lamps and candles, and amidst objects so sacred and overawing, the full power of which I wished to prove over my intellect, my imagination, and my heart; but it was difficult compared with that funeral song of these old men, who marched backwards and forwards for three whole days, without cessation or rest or taking any food, so far as I could observe, always drawing out those dismal strains, and marching at the same step. Sometimes the effect was heightened, impossible as it seemed, by a crowd of women bursting forth from the house of the deceased and mingling their screams with the low bass of the old men, and then, robed in white like ghosts, retired. I know not whether these lugubrious dirges were continued through the night; certainly they were till each sunset; for, unable to endure the strains, I shut my door and closed my windows, and banished, and banished, as I was, the scene and sound from my room and my heart.

The Druses are brave men; but before an enemy they tremble; and why not, with such a dismal religion? Their god Hakeem was a tyrant and a brute; he could not be endured in Egypt when only a man; how then in another world, when clothed with almighty power? They hope for a future life, but it may be that of a dog, an ass, a swine, to be driven, punished, kicked, and starved, and then transmigrate into other forms equally or more degraded and absurd. Why should they not turn pale? They never allow the subject to be named; and, although I called upon the Begs to express my sympathy, it was done only in silence.

The third day the corpse was buried, an immense crowd attending. Carried to the tomb of the Druse, the bier was let down, while the Begs and male relatives entered a room adjoining the tomb, and were seated, and a priest or *Ökkâl* offered one of the long prayers of the Moslems, he and the crowd standing without. In the mean time the grave was being dug under a part of the building open to the ingress, and occupancy, and filth, of goats and sheep, and there was laid the fair form of the wife of the young Beg, to the accompaniment of the mournful dirges.

BOYS' SOFT HATS.—An extra article of Gents' Soft Hats in store for sale by PRATHER, SMITH & CO., 456 Main st.

HATS, CAPS, AND LADIES' AND MISSES' FANCY FURS.—Free Banks of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee AT PAR. PRATHER, SMITH & CO., 456 Main st.

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HATS, CAPS, AND LADIES' AND MISSES' FANCY FURS.—Free Banks of Indiana

# TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

J. H. M'CLEARY,  
At the National Trunk Emporium,  
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,

AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.

Remember, at the

National Trunk Emporium,  
CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.

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**\$30,000!**

DRY GOODS!

At Retail for Cash!

AT AND BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!

IMPORTANT NOTICE  
TO LADIES AND FAMILIES.

Owing to the great derangement of currency and business,

CRUTCHER & MILLER,

Importers and Jobbers of

SILK and FANCY GOODS,  
MAIN STREET,

Have determined upon offering AT RETAIL FOR CASH their large and magnificent stock of

FANCY DRY GOODS FOR 30 DAYS,

and for this purpose have taken the new store-room under

MASONIC TEMPLE,

Jefferson street,  
TWO DOORS BELOW FOURTH,

AND WILL OPEN ON

Monday, the 2d day of November,

2,000 YDS BLACK AND FANCY SILKS;

5,000 YDS RICH FANCY DE LAINES;

3,000 YDS RICH PRINTED FRENCH MERINOES

1,000 YDS RICH PLAIN FRENCH MERINOES;

2,000 YDS PLAIN COBURGS;

1,000 YDS NEW STYLE BAYADERE PLAIDS;

1,000 YDS NEW STYLE CASHMERE PLAIDS;

1,000 YDS SILK STRIPED POPLINS;

Together with a great variety of

FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, AND CLOAKS,

EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLACK

CLOAKING, VELVETS, LINENS, JACONETS,

CAMBRIES, BOMBASINES, ALPACAS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

The Money of all Solvent Banks will be received. Only one price.

Store will open at 9 and close at 5 o'clock.

o29 b&fjim

A. J. HARRINGTON,  
No. 533 Market st., between First and Second sts.  
Keeps constantly on hand the choicest brands of

Havana Cigars  
AND CHEWING TOBACCO,

Also, SNUFF, PIPES, and SMOKING TOBACCO.

A share of public patronage solicited.

VOGT & KLINK,  
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and

Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Price No.

Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

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COAL! COAL! COAL!

NOW IS THE TIME

TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF COAL FOR THE SEASON!

BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER SHORT STOCK, AND HIGH PRICES.

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYR-

AGUE and GARDNER Mills, which, with our regu-

lar supplies of PITTSBURG and SPLINT, make our as-

sortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are

uniform and AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office.

m19 b&d

W. H. CRITTENDEN.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and

PLANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of

Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new

block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of

same.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

d24 b&jm jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are

now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve

pianos per week, which would respectively

meet the wants of wholesale and retail pur-

chasers who hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have re-

ceived the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition

with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano Warehouses corner of Main and

Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

d24 b&jm jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

**\$20,000 WANTED**

IN ILLINOIS FREE BANK PAPER,

UNION, PLANTERS, and BANK OF TENNESSEE,

STATE BANK OF OHIO, and

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA

AT PAR.

In exchange for one of the best assortments of STAPLE

and FANCY DRY GOODS that can be found in Louis-

ville, and at such prices as will defy competition. They

are receiving daily new and desirable DRESS GOODS,

adapted to the fall and winter trade, consisting of

Elegant silk Robes.

Plaid and striped Silks;

Lexor and Galia Plaids;

Delaines and Merinoes.

MOURNING GOODS

Of every possible kind.

EMBROIDERIES.

A full assortment just opened.

DOMESTIC STAPLES.

Never was their stock so complete.

SCARFS AND TOURISTS.

A fresh supply, just opened, of the new styles.

MARTIN & PENTON,

o24 j&b 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

**Wit and Humor.**

NOS. 12, 13, and 14 of Burton's Cyclopaedia of Wit and

Humor just received and for sale by the agents for

CRUMP & WELSH,

84 Fourth st., near Market.

**Mrs. Holmes's New Book.**

100 COPIES OF MEADOW BROOK, by the author of

"Tempest and Sunshine," &c., just received and

for sale by

CRUMP & WELSH,

84 Fourth st., near Market.

**American Eloquence.**

A COLLECTION OF SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES

BY the most Eminent Orators of America; with bio-

graphical sketches and illustrative notes by Frank Moore.

In 2 vols. Price \$6. For sale by the Agents.

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A LARGE and splendid lot of Medical Text Books on

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C. HAGAN & CO.

**Tennessee, Illinois, and other Un-**

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## EVENING BULLETIN.

**THE HOG CHOLERA—A New Theory.**—Dr. Dougherty, of Paris, Ky., who has lately dissected a hog that died of what is termed "hog cholera," thus writes to another physician:

Upon examination I found the brain, spinal marrow, lungs, liver, heart, stomach, the large and part of the small bowels without disease. But that portion of the small bowel next to the stomach was literally filled with worms to the extent of several feet, and was in a high state of inflammation. The worm was from two to five inches in length, resembling in appearance the ascaris of the human stomach, but harder, more active, and apparently more tenacious of life. So closely were they crowded in the bowel that their forms could be distinctly traced through its coats.

The disease then, of which the hog dies, is inflammation of a portion of the small bowel, caused by this hard active worm, and producing the symptoms noticed in its course, viz: drooping, indisposition to eat, diarrhoea, and finally convulsions and death. The treatment, it seems to me, must be altogether preventive. I do not believe the worms could be dislodged by any treatment after inflammation is set up; but before this, while the hog is apparently well, able to eat and drink, I have no doubt they may be destroyed or removed in many instances by judicious management.

The Doctor thinks the disease "incommunicable," and the best remedy is some medicine to dislodge the worms in their course of development.

**FORCING THE RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.**—It sometimes happens that there is a larger quantity of stools or old roots of pie plants than the family need. When such is the case, they can be made to serve a good purpose by affording a supply in winter. By looking out in time, a few plants might always be reserved for this purpose, so that a supply would be always on hand for winter. The following manner of obtaining it, from Buist's Kitchen Gardener, may help some to a wrinkle:

To force rhubarb, it is only necessary to procure some large pots, boxes, or half barrels, and invert them over the roots. Then cover the whole entirely, ground and all, with leaves and hot stable manure. This will cause an agreeable heat to arise; the plants will grow freely under their warm, dark covering; the stalks will be finely blanched, very tender, and delicately flavored. This operation should be performed before the ground gets frozen, by placing the boxes, &c., over the plants intended to be forced, and covering the ground with eight or ten inches of leaves or litter. Then, about the middle of January, mix with the leaves as many more, with warming, as will entirely cover the articles. If properly managed, the stalks will be fit for use in from four to six weeks, and the plants will continue to produce till the roots in the open air take their place. They, too, are greatly benefited by placing a barrel over them as soon as they begin to grow in the spring; the stems grow more tender and much longer by this process. There should be a few holes in the barrel, or a part of the bottom taken out to admit a little air, though it is not absolutely essential. Many persons may dislike all this trouble, and others have not the material at command; to such, we say, cover the roots with six or eight inches of any dry material, which will afford them two weeks before those that are uncovered. Others may have the convenience of a green-house under the stage, or some other warm building—even a warm closet, or a furnace in the cellar. In such situations the plants can be forwarded by planting them in November into large pots or boxes, with good earth, and placing them at any required time into any of these situations, giving water freely when they begin to grow. A crop will be obtained in a space of time varying according to the heat that is at command. After the plants have done producing stalks for culinary use, they may be turned out into a half shady, rich piece of ground in May, when, after a season's growth, they again may be used for the same purpose. Hot-beds, frames, or pits will also do for forcing this article; but in such a case the glasses must be darkened to cause them to grow and branch. The atmosphere must also be freely saturated with water, to make the stalks swell to their full height and size. There are two advantages in blanching rhubarb: first, the desirable qualities of appearance and flavor; and secondly, a saving in the quantity of sweetening material to render them agreeable to the taste.

(From the Western Farm Journal.)

### PRIZE ESSAY.

**KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.** FIRST EXHIBITION.

By Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, of Fayette County, to whom was awarded the second Premium.

### ON BREEDING STOCK OF ANY KIND.

The particular stock to which the following remarks more immediately relate is the *Short-horns*, commonly called Durham cattle. But the great principles laid down apply to all kinds of domestic quadrupeds. The *Short-horns* are selected, because they are at the head of all races of cattle; and therefore in a country, the basis of whose husbandry is grass, they are at the head of the live stock interest. Anything which promotes their intelligent culture must promote, in the highest degree, the agricultural interest of the State. The single point herein discussed is *breeding*—that being the only one embraced in this particular theme, as assigned by the State Agricultural Society. And the object aimed at is to state briefly and clearly the great principles which breeders must understand and adopt, if they would breed with certainty and with profit.

**LAWS OF NATURE.**—There are two natural laws which lie at the foundation of this whole subject, both of which we must steadily regard. The first is, that *like produces like*. What we expect and desire in offspring we must find in the parents. This stability and uniformity of nature is the very foundation of the whole order of the universe. We are not entitled to expect that it will be departed from for our advantage, nor need we have any fear that we may not trust implicitly to its force. What we mean by *pure blood* or *high bred* is, that the animals thus designated belong to a family that carries very far and that has carried very long, the power to produce other animals having the particular qualities we prize and seek. This great law of like after like is subject, like every other law of nature, to be weakened or to be increased in its power, and is liable to operate to the great injury or the great advantage of man. But its existence and its fundamental importance must be recognized in every step the breeder takes.

The second of the two great natural laws alluded to above may be thus stated: *culture is capable of modifying the great law of like after like, both for good and for evil, to the utmost extent compatible with the enduring power of the law itself.* It is impossible to set limits to the injury or to the improvement that every thing which exists is capable of while yet remaining essentially the same. While the first law teaches us that we can create nothing, the second law teaches us that we can improve every thing that exists. These two laws give to the breeder all the control that is possible or desirable over the subject. Absolute unity, certainty, and steadfastness in the thing, and yet almost boundless variety in the modes of its manifestation—these are the two grand truths which the breeder must operate with in all his endeavors to perpetuate or to improve any race of animals.

**FUNDAMENTAL RELIGTS OF THESE LAWS.**—In the first place it is utterly impossible for us to perpetuate artificial peculiarities of any kind whatever. A horse, nicked or foaled, never begets a nicked or foaled colt.

In the second place, natural peculiarities congenital, as they are called, when they are uniform in the particular race, will be propagated with like uniformity; thus no *Short-horn* is of any color but white or red, or a mixture of both. In the third place, these natural peculiarities, even when they are peculiar to the particular animal, are, to a certain extent, propagated in its offspring; thus a bull born without a tail, or with a very coarse head, may be expected to have some calves with similar defects, and following up we might at last establish a family thus accidentally originated by nature. In the fourth place, we may, by persevering neglect, or ignorance, or design, greatly seduce nature to originate these accidental varieties, and torture her into the production of deformed, or barren, or monstrous animals. In the fifth place, we may, by chance, as it were, come across some animal which is

ways and so win her smile that our wise and experienced endeavors to help her efforts will be followed by abundant rewards in the increased beauty, excellence, and value of all we rear. In the sixth place, our wisdom is, therefore, to avoid carefully all those peculiarities which are merely personal to particular animals, and to select animals for their general perfection in the peculiarities common to the race; for, in the former case, we are liable to an excessive and special development, while, in the latter case, we may expect general excellence and improvement, which is what we want.

**GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOUNDED ON THESE LAWS AND RESULTS.**—A vast amount of injury is done to domestic animals of all sorts by crossing various races of each kind upon one another. No man can guess of what race, or of what mixture of races, the common cattle, horses, sheep, or hogs of the country originally came. But every man can see how few capital animals are to be found amongst any of them. This promiscuous method of breeding one variety upon another subverts the first law, and resists the uniform endeavor of nature, as applied to the whole subject of breeding. We cannot even keep up a race of half-breeds by breeding half-breeds to each other. How then can a race with a multitude of different crosses in it possibly be either uniform or valuable? To adhere tenaciously to an unmixed blood, is the very first requisite in all breeding that aims to preserve the excellence we have already secured, or to increase it, in any race of animals.

2. The question of *pure blood*, as applied to every race of animals, has already been explained as a matter of principle. As a matter of fact, in the case of each particular animal, while we are left, in a great degree, to depend on the testimony of owners and traders for extended pedigrees, yet there are natural marks well known to experienced breeders, and clearly laid down in all books which treat of the different races of animals, which render gross imposition impossible on those who understand their business. A thoroughbred *Short-horn* is as easily distinguished from other races of cattle as a Saxon sheep is from a Cotswole, or a race horse from a cart horse; and unless we will put ourselves to the trouble of being qualified to do this, we must be content to trust our ignorance to chance. With regard to herd books, we are liable to form very erroneous opinions. Those books are of great value, precisely as any other means of advertising is, and also very much as a record office of land titles is. But it is very idle to suppose that all advertisements are strictly true, or that all lands with a perfect title are rich lands. Many herd book pedigrees are, on their face, condemnatory of the animals advertised, and not a few are incorrect. That breeders do not guard against such evils, or that they are not sufficiently informed to do so, are amongst the reasons why they are so often disappointed in the stock they breed.

3. It is one evil result of the various errors already alluded to, that any countenance should be given to attempt to elevate high grade cattle to something like an equality with those of pure blood. *Short-horns* are a distinct and very ancient variety of cattle; for our purposes in Kentucky, and in the West generally, incomparably the best race of cattle. High grades are, no doubt, a very great improvement on the common cattle; but to dignify them with the name of full blooded, and to allow them to be considered as a near approach to the pure blooded, is a very serious error, which can work nothing but injury to the stock of the country, and which can impose on none but ignorant breeders. If the *Short-horns* were a race made by crossing several other races—which some have ignorantly pretended—even then it would be useless for us to work the race over again by new crosses. But seeing it is a distinct, peculiar, and very perfect race, created, perhaps, at first, and very anciently, by natural congenital peculiarities in certain animals, and afterwards most carefully bred and improved by culture through many centuries, and now widely diffused and multiplied in all the finest portions of the earth; it is mere wantonness for those who are interested in its reputation and value. If full blooded means anything else than thoroughbred, then it means grade, and ought to be so called; but if it means to place the grade on a level with the pure then it is merely folly or imposture.

4. Thus separating the pure from the grade, produced by itself, and from all mixture with other races, no matter how excellent, we are restricted in breeding to animals of the one race, and this universally in all breeding that aims at permanent improvement. Pure breeding is, therefore, necessarily in-and-in breeding, to a certain extent. How far that principle should go, and by what means we can best avoid its supposed evil results, are questions upon which great differences of opinion exists. In this country there is a general prejudice against in-and-in breeding; and breeders of *Short-horns* generally have accustomed themselves to keep their bulls only for a few years, and to seek breeding animals as remotely related to their own herds as they could obtain. It is this same feeling which has created and sustained such constant and excessive importations of *Short-horns* from England; although, in the judgment of those most qualified to judge, and who have had the best opportunities of forming an opinion, we have in Kentucky larger herds and better animals than exist in England. The most certain and the most obvious effect of this method of breeding is to deprive any particular herd of any distinct character peculiar to itself. The general improvement of all might possibly be promoted in this manner if all breeders were skillful and experienced. But the special improvement of any, to a very high degree, is nearly impossible, under such a system, by which every breeder guarantees in a manner, the skill and knowledge of all the rest, and at the same time deprives himself habitually of advantages obtained by his own skill or good fortune at the very moment those advantages are most important.

5. As a matter of fact, experience has clearly proved that, while in-and-in breeding, followed ignorantly or indefinitely, may produce much injury, at the same time, in-and-in breeding has been so followed as to produce not only the very finest animals, but the very finest herds of the race. As a matter of principle, it has been already intimated, in-and-in breeding is but another name for pure breeding, for all pure breeding is confining ourselves to one race, while in-and-in breeding is but confining ourselves to a few, or to a single family of that race. If we will be guided by nature, her proceedings are invariable as to the method by which she keeps races distinct and carries them to perfection. For all animals that pair, pair out of the same litter from generation to generation; and amongst all gregarious animals, not only does the same herd continue itself, but it happens necessarily and continually, that the very closest in-and-in breeding, both up and down and collateral, is the very rule of her work. In both instances the result she produces is a uniformity and a perfection in every species up to the highest points permitted by the circumstances of each. The general truth undoubtedly is, that by skillful in-and-in breeding, we intensify the prevailing blood, whatever that is; we get rid of all subordinate mixtures, and tendencies; we give increased stability and uniformity to the peculiar characteristics of the race, and we establish, in the firmest possible manner, all the qualities of the race, whatever they may be. It cannot be too distinctly understood that this question depends essentially upon another already spoken of. If the *Short-horns* be a distinct and a pure race, in-and-in breeding is a certain way to perfect it; but if it be a made race, in-and-in breeding is a certain way to break up its mixtures and to bring out the prevailing race out of the several races which compose it. As there can be no doubt that it is a pure race, the popular prejudice against in-and-in breeding, as applied to it, is unfounded and injurious.

6. There is some difference of opinion as to the age at which animals should be put to breeding. The prevailing opinion amongst the best breeders is, that heifers should bring their first calf at about three years of age—some respect being had to the season of year at which the calf should come—and that bulls may be allowed to serve a few cows without injury to them, at fifteen or eighteen months old. The average time of gestation for a cow is 280 days. Nearly all heifers will bring their first calf two years of age, or even younger, if permitted; the effect of which is apt to be to retard the complete development of the cow, if not to injure her permanently in size and appearance. Under all circumstances, this race of cattle appears to be liable to occasional barrenness in both sexes, and to compensate for it by occasional excessive fecundity, twins being far more common than barren animals—both of which facts, if not peculiar to this race, are far more common than in any other. There is no

reason to believe that the offspring, either of the cow or the bull, depends upon the age of either parent for its excellence, except so far as the health of the parent and its adequate vigor may be considered as influenced by its time of life. As a race, the *Short-horns* are vigorous, healthy, and long lived. Among them, as amongst all creatures that exists there is reason to believe that hereditary qualities are personal descend most surely across the sexes, to wit: from the male parent to the female issue, and vice versa. A remarkable fact of the very highest importance, of which all ages and conditions of men have had a vague conviction, which nothing but experience can establish, and which well deserves a more serious examination than it has received.

It would add many millions to the wealth of Kentucky if all her cattle could be supplanted by this race of *Short-horns*, or even by high grades of them. Even the permanent establishment of numerous herds of pure blood and high excellence in her unequalled grass region would open a mine of wealth to the State. The culture of them, moreover, besides being amongst the most remunerative branches of rural economy, is one of the most rational and beautiful parts of the farm life of our land holders. The great attention, therefore, which is paid to them by all our agricultural societies is one of their most beneficial acts, and this little attempt to promote their objects will be accepted, at least, as a token of the satisfaction and good wishes of an old breed.

**SETTING BULBS IN AUTUMN.**—This is the season to plant bulbous flowers, and we here give some of the best varieties and the manner they should be planted. The tulip ranks high, and from the great variety and showy coloring is a great favorite. It is both single and double and should be planted in a light soil, well manured with a compost of muck and yard-manure, to which it is well to add a small quantity of sand; raw manure is apt to stain and ruin the colors, causing them to run. The bulbs should be set about six inches apart and four inches deep. They can also be planted in circles or groups, blending the different colors and thus securing a beautiful effect.

There are nearly if not quite 2,000 different named varieties of tulips. They are classed under the following names: Roses, Byblomen, Bizarres, Selfs, and Breeders. Roses have white grounds with crimson shades; Byblomen have purple shades with white ground; Bizarres have purple or scarlet shades with a yellow ground; Selfs admit of but two colors, white and yellow of different tints; Breeders are of one color with a white or yellow centre and break into various colors, the second or third year of flowering producing new varieties.

**Hyacinths** may also be set at this season in beds and groups, in the same manner as the tulips, and bloom very early in the spring, and make, when planted with the crocuses, a very handsome border. The varieties of this plant are as numerous as those of the tulip. The Crocus is also a beautiful flower and blooms in April, is of several colors, yellow, blue, white, purple, &c. They may be planted much the same as those mentioned above.

Lily bulbs of all hardy sorts are better planted in a deep light soil with muck and black earth from the woods. They also have several varieties and look well as a border. They grow to the height of three to five feet. To these varieties may be added the Jonquils, which are both single and double Daffodils, the Crown Imperial, Snow Drop, and Gladiolus.—*Homestead*.

**THE RACE FOR THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.** NEWARKET, Oct. 27.—The Cambridgeshire stakes o' 25 sovs. each; 10 ft. and five only if declared, &c., with 100 added from town race fund. Certain penalties for winning, to reward the second to receive 30 sovs. out of the stakes.—Cambridge course (1 mile 240 yards). 165 sovs. of whom 65 are of Mr. T. Parris' Odd Trick, Sleight-of-Hand, 3 yrs., 7ft. 4in. (Fordham); Mr. John Scott's Mortissima, 3 yrs., 6ft. 5lb. (French); Mr. John Scott's Saunterer, 3 yrs., 8ft. 12lb. (including 3 lb extra)—Osborne.

The following also ran:

Mr. Morris's Artillery, 4 yrs., 7ft. 13lb. (Basham).

Capt. Christie's Kestrel, 3 yrs., 7ft. 5in. (Flatford).

Mr. E. Tan Broeck's Priores, 4 yrs., 7ft. 1in. (including 7lb extra)—Tansley.

Mr. J. H. Smith's Whistling Willie, 3 yrs., 6ft. 13lb. (Roberts).

Mr. E. Tan Broeck's Priores, 3 yrs., 6ft. 13lb. (carried 7ft. 1in.)—Charlton.

Mr. Simpson's Fright, 3 yrs., 6ft. 11lb. (Prior).

Mr. J. H. Mousley's Bay Hilton; 4 yrs., 6ft. 10lb. (R. Smith).

Mr. Bowes's Bird-in-the-Hand, 3 yrs., 6ft. 10lb. (Bredon).

Lord Lonsborough's Rose Bonheur, 3 yrs., 6ft. 10lb. (including 3lb extra)—Bullock.

Mr. C. Capel's Prestbury, 4 yrs., 6ft. 10lb. (Musgrave).

Mr. Coate's Fanny Gray, 3 yrs., 6ft. 9in. (Hearnden).

Mr. J. H. Smith's Queen Bee, 3 yrs., 6ft. 9in. (Gibson).

Mr. Capel's El Hakim, 3 yrs., 6ft. 8in. (Covey).

Mr. Drinkard's M. Dobler, 3 yrs., 6ft. 7lb. (D. Hagues).

Mr. S. Williams's Dusty Miller, 3 yrs., 6ft. 7lb. (Bush).

Lord Wilton's Peeping Tom, 3 yrs., 6ft. 6lb. (Little).

Mr. A. Kenward's Relapse, 3 yrs., 6ft. 5lb. (Bray).

Mr. C. Capel's Mademoiselle, 3 yrs., 6ft. 5lb. (Lambeth).

Mr. W. G. Gilliver's Curva, 3 yrs., 6ft. 5lb. (Gibson).

Mr. E. Tan Broeck's Babylon, 3 yrs., 6ft. 6lb. (Challoner).

Mr. T. Cliff's Sluggard, 5 yrs., 6ft. (carried 6ft 2in) (W. Walkers).

J. Dixon's Dunboyne, 3 yrs., 6ft. 10lb. (Wynne).

Mr. Payne's colt by Alarm—Plush, 3 yrs., 6ft. 10lb. (Rayner).

Mr. Saxon's Queen Bess, 3 yrs., 6ft. 10lb. (including 3lb extra)—Pritchard.

Lord Anglesey's Tricolor, 3 years, 5ft. 6in. (E. Adams.)

Capt. White's Curva, 3 yrs., 6ft. 7lb. (J. Edward).

Capt. White's Gilliver, 3 yrs., 6ft. 7lb. (Perry).

Major Davidson's St. Agustine, 3 yrs. 7ft 4in. (Prime).

Betting at starting—7 to 1 agst El Hakim, 1 to 1 agst Mademoiselle de Chantilly, 3 to 1 agst Tricolor, 10 to 1 agst Mademoiselle de Chantilly, 10 to 1 agst El Hakim, 1 to 1 agst Mademoiselle de Chantilly, 10 to 1 agst Tricolor, 10 to 1 agst Mademoiselle de Chant